



THURSDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 19, 1957

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## MARGINAL COLUMN By NISSIM REJWAN

THE Egyptian propaganda machine has in the last fortnight been engaged in an attempt to bring to the fore the alleged shakiness of the present Jordan regime. Listening to the broadcasts beamed from Cairo, Damascus and Moscow one is left with the impression that Jordan may be standing on the threshold of some ominous though unspecified change. It is claimed that King Hussein has reneged on his Spanish holdover. Last Thursday and came back to Amman owing to the sudden worsening of the situation there, and that he may in the end abdicate in favour of his younger brother, Prince Ahmed. Although it is not at all clear whether this reported crisis—if it exists outside the Egyptian press—comes as a result of any real desire on the part of the King to join the Baghdad Pact or if his opposition to pressure brought to bear on him to do so, the reasons advanced by Cairo are always connected with this prospective alliance. The U.S. is reported to be pressing Jordan to join the pact, and Hussein's waning influence among his army officers is stressed. No opportunity is missed of smearing Hussein's name, down to an Egyptian newspaper report that Hussein has agreed to the establishment of American military bases.

ALL this, of course, is quite familiar. It is the kind of preamble to a large-scale campaign of incitement which we have come to expect from Cairo. Yet it may well be that preliminary steps are actually being taken in Amman towards adherence to the Baghdad Pact, for soundings of such a nature have continually been made ever since the pact was signed. There are, in fact, a number of reasons why such a step might well be contemplated at this particular juncture. In the first place Jordan, though willingly accepting American arms and economic aid, has never openly declared her allegiance to the Eisenhower Doctrine. Events in Syria in the last few weeks have shown, among other things, the inadequacy of such a state of affairs—at least from the legalistic point of view. Jordan was the country most vulnerable to an onslaught from the pro-Soviet Arab camp, if not in the form of an armed attack, then through active subversion from within. In such an eventuality neither Iraq, nor Turkey, nor Saudi Arabia—had she wished it—could openly intervene in Jordan without incurring Moscow's wrath.

AN additional reason for her wishing to join the Baghdad Pact may be sought in the fact that Jordan has also looked to Iraq as a natural ally, and not only because of the close family ties between these country's monarchs. Indeed, had they been given the choice, the rulers of Jordan would have joined the alliance nearly two years ago. The failure of the Temple mission in December 1955, the ouster of General Ghazi from the command of the Arab Legion a few months afterwards, came in fact as a surprise to both outside observers and to the Jordanian rulers themselves. The Jordan authorities at that time did not even suspect the extent to which Egyptian agents distributing Saudi Arabian gold had infiltrated their country. It was the first act of triumph of Cairo Radio and its subsidiary Saut el-Arab: the foiling of Jordan's attempt to join the Baghdad Pact was a classic example of the effectiveness of Cairo's propaganda machine. In the elections which followed, the next year, the people who organized the anti-Baghdad Pact riots won a majority.

HOWEVER, although the stage may seem set for the Jordan Government to take the plunge and join the Baghdad Pact now, there are stumbling-blocks in its way. Popular opposition and mob riots may prove easy to deal with, with military rule and the loyalty of the Beduins in the Army. Dissident army officers can also be easily kept in check, as they now form a small minority. The one difficulty which may ultimately prove insurmountable is that presented, paradoxically enough, by King Hussein himself. Although Hussein has made himself the prisoner of a myth which he himself created in repeated attempts to gain immediate ends, it is hardly likely, though, that the young king would be forced to surrender his throne were his advisers and his cabinet to insist on joining the alliance. The Jordan House of Deputies, which the Government had promised to reopen next Thursday, may thus be called upon to make a grave decision. Free of over a quarter of its most outspoken members—who either sought asylum in Syria or are serving prison terms in Jordan—is very likely to adjudge Jerusalem, September 19, 1957.

## UN Assembly Elects 8 Vice-Presidents

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday.—Tunisia, Ceylon, and Paraguay were elected to the Vice-Presidencies of the 12th General Assembly today in addition to the Big Five powers, including Nationalist China, whose representatives are elected by mutual agreement.

Earlier, Mr. Octavio Maloy, of the Philippines, Chairman of the 28-nation Afro-Asian group, suggested that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased to nine, to allow for increased representation of the Afro-Asian group in view of its growing importance in the Assembly.

If the suggestion is adopted Spain, which received the most votes (41) after the elected eight Vice-Presidents, will be added to the group.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Dr. Charles Malik's withdrawal from the contest for the Assembly Presidency in favour of Sir Leslie Munro, came after subtle negotiations with Western delegates which were aimed at avoiding a situation that would only benefit the Soviet Union. It is reported that, in return for his announced withdrawal, Dr. Malik was given to understand that he would receive Western support for his candidacy for the presidency of next year's Assembly.

During yesterday's session

(UP, Reuter)

### Eban Congratulates Munro and Malaya

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (INA).—In the Israeli delegation's first address to the present session of the General Assembly, Ambassador Abba Eban yesterday congratulated Sir Leslie Munro, of New Zealand, on his election to the Presidency of the Assembly and the Malayan delegation on its admission to membership of the U.N.

Mr. Eban said: "Israel regards the U.N.'s help in the emancipation of peoples as one of the most impressive contributions to international harmony. Governments which are willing to avoid a situation that would only benefit the Soviet Union. It is reported that, in return for his announced withdrawal, Dr. Malik was given to understand that he would receive Western support for his candidacy for the presidency of next year's Assembly.

During yesterday's session



KING HAAKON

## King Haakon's Health Failing

OSLO, Wednesday (UP).—Norway was plunged into gloom today as news spread from the Royal Palace telling of the people that 85-year-old King Haakon was gravely ill, with little hope of recovery.

Haakon, famed for his energetic tennis-playing and bicycling as an octogenarian, has been ill since he broke his hip in a fall in July. His physicians reported today that circulatory and respiratory complications had developed.

Haakon's heir, his only son, Prince Olav, 54, has in fact returned to the country for the past year. Since the King has been confined to the hospital and later to the palace with his illness,

## Tito Supports Rumanian Bid For Balkan Pact

BELGRADE, Wednesday.—President Tito of Yugoslavia yesterday endorsed the proposal of the Rumanian Premier, Mr. C. Stoica, for a convention of the Balkans.

He was replying to a letter from Mr. Stoica, also sent to the chiefs of state of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, in which the Rumanian Premier called for increased Balkan cooperation and the conclusion of a top-level meeting on the question.

President Tito said that he agreed that a meeting between Balkan leaders would advance the cause of regional peace.

Reports from Moscow, meanwhile, say that Rumania's proposal for a conference on a possible non-aggression agreement and development of economic relations is seen there as one of the most important developments since the Communist party's 20th Congress in February.

This congress marked a radical shift in thinking on internal and external problems of which Rumania's move appears to be the latest example. Significantly the Soviet Union is not taking part in the proposed conference of Balkan states, although it is reported here that Mr. Khrushchev met President Tito of Yugoslavia in Rumania last month.

The Rumanian invitation was sent to Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Earlier efforts to form a Balkan federation, when the late George Dimitrov was Bulgarian Premier, were quashed. These proposals concerned only Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.

It is also interesting to see whether similar collective cooperation will be proposed later for East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. This topic may have arisen among those raised at the recent Belgrade talks between Marshal Tito and Mr. Gomulka, the Polish Communist Party leader. It may be thought easier to break down Western anti-Communist barriers through such regional alliances as directly from Moscow.

The Syrian Cabinet met for five hours yesterday, and is understood to have discussed the situation on the Syrian-Turkish border, including reports of Turkish troop concentrations there, Ramallah Radio reported.

The Cabinet meeting followed a previous meeting of Kuwaiti with Assali, Asem and the Chief of Staff, Aaf Btar. Following this meeting Sabah Btar met with the Egyptian Ambassador to Damascus.



ELIHU HAZAN

## Hazan Recuperating

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—Mr. Elihu Hazan, the Israeli Minister of Justice, is recuperating from his ordeal at Tel Benyamin.

Universal activity of mobile patrols and extra police guards continues to be in evidence in the vicinity of the Soviet Embassy in Ramat Gan.

## Soviet Economic Mission in Syria

President Shuari Kuwayti yesterday received the Soviet economic delegation to Syria which arrived earlier in the day.

Later, the delegation was received by Prime Minister of Foreign Minister, Salah Btar, Acting Defense Minister Khaled Asem and the Minister of Transport and Public Works.

It was revealed that official discussions between the Syrian and Soviet economic experts will begin tomorrow.

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## Thai Dissolves Parliament; New Elections Due

BANGKOK, Thailand, Wednesday.—King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand today dissolved Parliament and announced that new elections would be held within 90 days.

Earlier, it was announced that the Army and the Justice Department's Legislative Committee have decided to set up a provisional government—possibly tonight—or a 90-day period, after which elections would be held.

Field-Marshal Phibul Songgram, ousted from Thailand by the coup, returned to the port of Taro and afterwards returned to the capital, disclosed this to the military authorities. There was no elucidation of the phrase.

Some speculation was that the ex-Prime Minister was heading either for Cambodia or the international airport of Saigon. Earlier it was thought he might be making for a marine coastal station commanded by his son, Commodore Prasong Phibul Songgram.

The Navy has taken no part in the coup. The new "strong man," Field-Marshal Sarit Tanarat, secured the surrender of the Naval Chief, Admiral Yettsartak Soi, who then appealed to all.

However, political observers said Friday's meeting merely gives the Prime Minister a 48-hour respite in his mounting troubles. They doubted that a round-table conference of political leaders without Cabinet responsibility, and anxious to publicize their party views, would succeed even where a dozen closed-door Cabinet meetings failed to find a solution.

In Algiers, meanwhile, troops joined riot police in the massive display of strength that promptly cooled down the ardour of prospective rioters.

French authorities said all hour Cabinet session this morning to call together the nation's leading political figures to work out some compromise that would be acceptable to all.

The military group that seized power announced today that the nation's pro-West foreign policy is unchanged, and expresses hopes that the friendly ties with the U.S. would become even stronger.

The announcement came in a press briefing here by Lt. Gen. Sarurit Charusri, a spokesman for the group.

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## French Call Broad Parley on Algeria

PARIS, Wednesday (UP).—The French Cabinet decided today to hold a round-table conference of political leaders on Friday in an effort to head off a crisis that could topple the Government.

The crisis came close to a head today, four dissenting Radical members of the Cabinet threatened to quit in a dispute over Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury's plan to give limited home rule to Algeria.

The two groups launched the appeal to protest against concessions to the Moslems being discussed in Paris. Other French patriotic groups called off the strike after a stern reminder by the authorities that all public meetings have been banned last year.

In Paris today's political crisis sharpened when the four dissenting Radical Ministers put the Premier on notice they would bring the Cabinet down rather than endorse the government bill calling for moderate self-rule reforms in Algeria. The bill comes before a National Assembly (Lower House) debate on Monday.

The present law is almost certain to be rejected now, after the Communists had announced their 130 deputies would join the 160 Republican Independents, the 21 Social Republicans (ex-Gaullists), 30 Poujadists, 11 Peasants and 14 Dissident Radicals in a hostile vote in the 300-seat Chamber.

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## Today's Postbag

## The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mr. Canaan	49	12	20	21
Tiberias	43	24	24	25
Haifa	20	20	20	20
Nazareth	37	21	21	21
Tel Aviv	62	21	20	21
Jerusalem	47	18	20	20
Bethsheba	44	20	20	20
Sdeot	26	20	20	20
Eilat	26	20	27	27

\*A) Minimum at 8 p.m. B) Maximum yesterday. C) Maximum expected today.

## ARRIVALS

Dr. Sarel, head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, after attending the International Congress of Pharmacists in Leyden.

Mr. Ernst Mauer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna, on ending his tour of duty as Consul-General in New York.

## DEPARTURES

Mr. Yaakov Herzog, former Director of the American department of the Foreign Ministry, to take up his post as Minister at the Israel Embassy in Washington.

CURRENCY IN circulation declined this week by IL 231,342. Gold registered an increase of IL 41; foreign currency reserves declined by IL 8,600,000 and promissory and exchange notes rose by IL 652,744.

THE REGULAR fortnightly convoy went up to Mount Scopus yesterday accompanied by 15 soldiers.

THE TENTH Year of the State will be ushered in at a special religious ceremony on Mount Zion next Monday evening at the approach of the New Year.

ABRAHAM NECHITIGAL, 19, was sentenced to one year imprisonment yesterday, by the Tel Aviv District Court Judge Dr. Y. Zindelovits after pleading guilty to breaking into the Tel Aviv flat of Dr. Moshe Feller and stealing two flashlights and a pen knife.

THE PRELIMINARY investigation of David Zino, 23, of Hartuv moshava, charged with the attempted murder of his wife, Perla, and brother-in-law David Peretz, with a revolver on the night of August 15 last, began yesterday before Examining Magistrate H. Haimovich in Jerusalem.

(Itim)

## Editor of Nepal Daily Ends Visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Krishna Upadhyaya, editor of the Nepali daily "Nepal Pukar" (Nepal Call), is now completing a week-long visit to Israel. He is the second citizen of Nepal to visit here.

The editor is also a member of the Executive of the Nepal Congress, a Social Democratic party. During his stay in Israel he met with a number of Mapai and Histadrut leaders whom he had met at Socialist International conferences.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Upadhyaya said that both Israel and Nepal were alike in that they were old, small countries which had recently established new states and which were surrounded by much larger states.

He said that his newspaper, the largest in Nepal and one of 12, is the only national daily. Because of communications difficulties it often takes seven or eight days to deliver the paper to the remote parts of the mountainous regions, and just as long to receive news from those parts.

He said that he could not give an objective opinion of Israel because he had come biased in the first place — "biased for the good."

A heavy cigarette smoker, the Nepali editor praised the quality of Israel's brands while at the same time commenting that the Russian, Italian and Austrian brands were "awful."

He toured the editorial offices and plant of The Jerusalem Post yesterday, and also visited the Foreign Ministry.

## Inbal Leaves For Tour Abroad

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The Inbal Yeminite dance troupe left for a seven-and-a-half-month tour of Europe and America in the s.s. *Alya* today.

In the same ship were 57 French youths, who just ended a seven-day pilgrimage tour. The young people spent most of their time at Kibbutz Ginosar, and also toured the country.

2 Nazareth Youths Thought in Jordan

NAZARETH, Wednesday. — Two Arab youths, aged 13 and 14, were arrested yesterday from their homes for the past two days. The police state that it is most likely that they have illegally crossed the border into Jordan.

Both are members of the Fahim family, whose Jordanian branch holds key positions in the Jordan and Saudi Arabian governments.

(Itim)

The unveiling of the tombstones over the grave of our unforgettable husband and father

## PAUL WEIGEL

will take place on Monday, September 23, 1957, at 3:30 p.m. at the Carmel Beach Cemetery, Haifa.

LIZZIE WEIGEL

DAN WEIGEL

## AT THE MACCABIAH

## U.S. Trackmen Win Five Firsts

## Men Move Into 34 Point Lead

## Football

## Israel-France, 10:1

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 5,000 persons saw Israel trounce France 10-1 in a Maccabiah soccer match at the YMCA stadium yesterday.

The crowd included Mayor Gershon Agnon, M. Jean Muriel, the French Consul, Deputy Mayor Kalantar, Mr. Shimon Diskin, Chairman of the Jerusalem Fifth Maccabiah Committee, and Miss Atara Ravidat, the Israel Beauty Queen, high ranking Police and Municipal officers.

Israel was represented by her National "B" side, which quickly got off the mark with two goals within five minutes of the start. In the 12th minute there was an unsporting "hands" by an Israeli defender as the Frenchmen were breaking through. Goals then came from Israel at regular intervals, in the 16th and 18th minutes, with France achieving their only success in the 26th. Israel led 4-1 at

MORNING

8:00 Shooting, Abu Kabir, 9:00 Athletics, Maccabi Stadium, Tel Aviv, 10 m. hurdles, women's heats; 400 m. men's heats; 4:100 m. relay heats. Swimming, Galed-Gil pool, Ramat Gan, 100 m. butterfly, men's heats; 100 m. butterfly, women's heats; 100 m. backstroke, men's heats; 400 m. freestyle, women's heats. Waterpolo, Table Tennis, Mahaneh Yosef, Tel Aviv.

AFTERNOON

14:00 Tennis, Maccabi Courts, Tel Aviv.

15:00 Table Tennis, Mahaneh Yosef, Tel Aviv.

16:30 Swimming, Galed-Gil pool, Ramat Gan, 100 m. butterfly, men's heats; 100 m. butterfly, women's heats; 100 m. backstroke, men's heats; 400 m. freestyle, women's heats. Waterpolo, Fencing, E.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

18:00 Athletics, Maccabi Stadium, Tel Aviv, 10 m. hurdles, women's finals; High jump, women's finals; Javelin throw, men's finals; 400 m. men's finals; Discus throw, men's finals; 100 m. relay, men's finals.

EVENING

20:00 Boxing, Ziratron, Ramat Gan.

21:00 Basketball, Municipal Stadium, Ramat Gan, Canada v. France, U.S. v. Israel.

21:30 Volleyball, Gan Avraham, Ramat Gan, Israel v. France, Gan Avraham, Mahaneh Yosef, Tel Aviv.

20:30 Gymnastic display and folk dances, Olympic Champion Agnes Keleti will give a gymnastic exhibition.

21:00 Fencing, Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

21:30 Table Tennis, Mahaneh Yosef, Tel Aviv.

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Thursday, September 19, 1957

21 Shek. 5117 — 22 Shek. 1517

THE deepest sympathy of

everyone in Israel goes

out to the bereaved village

of Sandale in the Little

Triangle in the tragic

accident on

ACCIDENTS Tuesday

when a

shell left behind during the

War of Liberation explod-

ed and took the lives of

15 children.

This is the gravest in a

long series of similar ac-

cidents which at one time

became so alarming that

special bulletins were

broadcast warning

children not to play with

unfamiliar objects they

found in the fields. That

warning still holds good,

and it is up to parents and

teachers to instruct chil-

dren further on the terrible

retribution that foolhardi-

ness may exact if they

touch or play with metal

objects they find lying

around.

There is need for a spe-

cial campaign to arouse

children to the dangers not

only of accidents of this

kind but of the other ha-

zards which await those

who are incautious. While

the special circumstances

of the Sandale disaster are

tragic in the number of

lives claimed, too many of

the nation's children have

suffered this year, parti-

cularly in road accidents,

which killed or maimed

daily.

Israel has the unhappy

distinction of having one

of the highest road acci-

dents rates in the world, a

situation that cannot con-

trive to be viewed with

complacency. During 1956

the number of children

killed in traffic accidents

was no less than 40 while

385 were seriously injured

and another 1,194 less so.

The year 1957 has proved

even worse, with the fig-

ures for July alone show-

ing 213 children involved

in accidents.

It has been demonst-

rated by the Police that when

a concerted effort is made

to patrol the roads and

take proper preventive

measures the accident rate

can be greatly reduced.

Unfortunately the force

cannot spare the manpow-

er required to patrol the

roads efficiently, and this

applies even more to Mi-

litary Police. This lack of

personnel is aggravated by

the fact that Traffic Police

are not utilized to the

best advantage. Much

of their time is spent in

pursuing motorists for

purely technical offences

and problems of traffic con-

gestion, whose remedy lies

only in the hands of town

planning engineers.

Basically the high acci-

dent rate in Israel lies at

the door of the public

themselves; both those

that drive vehicles and the

general body of citizens.

One has only to watch the

course of the traffic on

any main road to see that

drivers disregard the

hazards of our narrow and

winding roads, and more

particularly that of chil-

dren — and also adults —

crossing or walking on

main roads in built-up

areas.

There is also need for

more public-spirited co-

operation by the general

body of citizens. Instances

of dangerous driving

should be reported by who-

ever witnesses them, and

such reports should be

taken seriously by the po-

lice and warnings conveyed

to those who offend. Only

by improvement of

roads, provision of safe

pavements in towns, and

the increase of the traffic

control personnel, as well

as the cooperation of the

community can the toll of

tragedy on the roads be

diminished from its present

distressing level.

Burma Said Satisfied

With Israel Experts

Mr. Yaakov Shimoni, Is-

rael's Minister to Burma, on

Monday discussed with Pre-

miere U Nu the future exten-

sion and wider scope of the

technical cooperation pro-

grammes between the two

countries. It was learned in

Jerusalem yesterday.

He expressed his satis-

faction with the work of the

two local experts now in the

country. Of these two men are

advisors on agriculture. These

physicians who have been

specializing in health pro-

jects will be returning home

soon at the termination of

their one-year contracts.

## India May Recommend Exclusion of Missionaries

By RAVEL KNOX

**HONG KONG (OFNS).—** Christian centres throughout Asia are disturbed by the report from New Delhi that the Madhya Pradesh State Government is preparing to revise consideration of that State's report on missionaries. The report *inter alia* recommends that the Constitution be amended to exclude all foreign missionaries from India and that Indian missionaries be prevented from using "force, fraud and illicit means" in converting people.

Madhya Pradesh in Central India is a stronghold of diehard Brahminism. The success of Christian missionaries in converting Harijans (once called Untouchables) whose treatment by the Madhya Pradesh Brahmins in the new India is indistinguishable from that of the old days, is the real background to the liberal report of the six-man commission headed by the State's Chief Justice B. Niyogi. If the matter is raised in the Lok Sabha (India's National House of Representatives), Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will be forced to take a stand.

Indian Scholar F. M. Mehta speaks for most Hindus that their leaders will say: "By all means do share your faith with us, but India would be example and precedent to the other to live more perfectly, and not to force us to the missionary faith." — *Time*, June 24, 1957.

The central Government has

been suspicious of Western

missionaries active in

Kashmir and the hill tracts

near to the long border with

China. There is a very real

feeling in New Delhi that there

may be some spies operating

under the "cloak" and an "anti-missionary" bill would certainly have considerable support. On the other hand, the Madhya Pradesh proposals, which are almost entirely on religious bigotry, are of the nature which the liberal-minded Mr. Nehru most loathes and despises. He has managed up till now to keep the report obscurely pigeonholed but if it is to see the light of full-dress debate in the Lok Sabha it can hardly avoid stirring up international ill-will.

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This is the gravest in a

long series of similar ac-

cidents which at one time

became so alarming that

special bulletins were

broadcast warning

children not to play with

unfamiliar objects they

found in the fields. That

warning still holds good,

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